

93-The Editor is still unable to attend to his editorial duties. He is, however, convalescent.

Snow.—On Sunday morning last, we were visited with a considerable snow storm.—Rather an unusual and an unwelcome visitor, so early in the season.

93-Our Raleigh correspondent will please accept our thanks for the kind offer he has made us, and we beg to assure him that we shall at all times be pleased to hear from him.

THE GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.—In hopes of receiving the message of Governor Graham by yesterday's mail, we made the necessary arrangements for its publication in this number of the Journal; but in this we have been disappointed, on account of the Legislature not having organized on Monday last.

PICTORIAL HISTORY OF MEXICO.—The Agents for this State, Messrs. W. W. & A. J. Swinson, have shown us a neat volume entitled "Pictorial History of Mexico and the Mexican War," by Professor John Frost. The work can be had of the above Agents, at Strickland's Depot. The price is \$3.75 per copy.

REPUBLIC OF THE UNITED STATES.—This is the title of a volume which has been placed upon our desk by, we presume, the publishers, D. Appleton & Co., 200 Broadway, N. York. It sets forth the duties of America to itself, and its responsibilities to other countries; embracing also a review of the late war between the United States and Mexico, its causes and results; and of those measures of Government which have characterized the Democracy of the Union, from the formation of this Republic to the present day.

MILITARY.—The 30th Regiment of N. C. Militia was reviewed in this place on Tuesday last by Brig. Gen. L. H. Marsteller and Staff, who made their usual handsome appearance. The officers all appeared in better plight than usual, and we are glad to say, upon the authority of the General himself, that there has been a manifest improvement in the discipline of both officers and men.

The Clarendon Horse Guards turned out in fine style, and had with them their new Battery of Flying Artillery, and received the Brigadier General and Staff, upon their arrival on the field, with a salute of thirteen guns.

The review took place about 1 o'clock, and the drill continued until 4, when the Regiment, preceded by the Clarendon Horse Guards, marched through several of our principal streets, and were brought into line on Market Street, where the officers were addressed, in a brief manner, by the Brigadier General; parade dismissed, and the General and Staff escorted to their quarters by the Clarendon Horse Guards.

The assiduity and perseverance of Captain Howard and the other officers of the Guards, in procuring these pieces of artillery, cannot be too highly praised, as they will prove very efficient in time of need. We would respectfully suggest to the Commissioners of the Town, the propriety of providing a place for their security and preservation.

MAJOR GENERAL'S ELECTION.—Returns of the election for Major General of the 6th Division N. C. Militia, to supply the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Major Gen. Alexr. McLean, have been received from all the counties except Jones and Lenoir. The vote stands, as far as heard from, for

L. H. Marsteller.		Jas. W. Cox.
Johnston,	25	11
Wayne,	14	24
Brunswick,	20	00
Duplin,	28	4
Onslow,	22	00
New Hanover,	39	00
	<hr/> 148	<hr/> 39

93-Isaac N. Sanders has been elected Colonel of the 24th Regiment, (Onslow,) to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Col. Wm. Ferrand. Lott Humphrey has been elected Lieutenant Colonel of the above Regiment to fill the place vacated by the election of L. Col. Sanders to the office of Colonel.

OFFICIAL VOTE OF NORTH CAROLINA.—The Raleigh papers of the 22d instant, publishes the official vote of this State cast for Presidential Electors at the election on the 7th instant, with the exception of Yancy county, which seems to have been excluded on account of some informality in the returns. The vote stands, for

Taylor,	43,519
Cass,	31,369
	8,650 majority.
Add Yancy, for Taylor,	31 majority.

Making Taylor's majority, 8,681

In our next paper we shall publish our table of returns from each County.

TAYLOR'S CABINET.—The Federal journals have already commenced the appointment of Gen. Taylor's Cabinet, as will be seen by this day's Journal. The Chronicle of our own town, thinks he is entitled to have a voice in the matter, and we have no doubt he is right in putting up his claims to the selection, for the Chronicle was the first paper in North Carolina, if not in the whole Union, that took up Gen. Taylor for the Presidency. These things, no doubt, deeply considered by the Chronicle Editor, has induced him to make a selection as to who shall be Gen. Taylor's advisers. Here are those the Chronicle selects:

John J. Crittenden, of Ky., Secretary of State.
Andrew Stewart, of Pa., Secretary of the Treasury.
John M. Clayton, of Del., Secretary of War.
Thomas Butler King, of Ga., Secretary of the Navy.
George E. Badger, of N. C., Attorney General.
Truman Smith, of Conn., Post Master General.

Every one of them are Federalists of the deepest dye. They are even "ultra Whigs." What a change has come over the Chronicle. He has all the summer been preaching to the people that Taylor was a "Whig, but not an ultra Whig." Still the old General must have an "ultra Whig" Cabinet.

93-TODD R. CALDWELL, Esq., fed., has been elected to the House of Commons, from Burke county, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Mr. MARLER.

THE LEGISLATURE.

NOT ORGANIZED.

The members of the Legislature of this State assembled in Raleigh on Monday last. Both Houses were engaged all of Monday and Tuesday in balloting for Speakers, without being able to elect; consequently neither House had, at latest dates, organized. The following letter, received by yesterday morning's mail, is, we believe, the latest intelligence from Raleigh. It will be seen that the responsibility of the delay of the public business does not rest with the Democrats. They have shown every disposition to compromise, and the Federalists have refused to accede to their propositions. But we will not detain the reader. Our correspondent writes as follows:—

RALEIGH, Nov. 21st, 1848.
MR. EDITOR:—The Legislature of North Carolina assembled in Raleigh, on Monday, the 20th instant, at about 2 o'clock, P. M.—The Members were in all attendance, except Mr. Flemming, of Yancey, who has resigned his seat in the Commons. The resignation of Mr. Flemming, at this time, is an unfortunate occurrence, and well calculated to operate to the advantage of our opponents in the Legislature. It is understood, however, that he had very strong reasons for resigning his seat, and that he is determined to present himself again before the people of his county, as a candidate to fill the vacancy occasioned by his own resignation. Whatever may be said in relation to the course which Mr. Flemming has thought proper to pursue in this crisis in the political affairs of the Legislature, I cannot but regard him as a high-minded, honorable man, and nothing but the most serious imputations against his private character could have impelled him to surrender his seat, at this difficult and dangerous juncture in the Legislature. A writ of election will doubtless be issued, immediately, to the Sheriff of Yancey, to authorize an election to be held to supply the vacancy.

The Members of the House of Commons were called to order, by Mr. James R. Dodge, the Assistant Clerk in the Commons, at the last session of the Legislature. They were then qualified agreeable to law, by Thomas Whitaker, of Wake.
Mr. Stanly, of Beaufort, then nominated for Speaker of the Commons, Mr. Robert B. Gilliam, of Granville.
Mr. D. W. Courts, of the county of Rockingham, nominated the Hon. J. C. Dobbin, of the county of Cumberland. Messrs. Stanly and Courts were called to superintend the election of Speaker. On the first trial the vote stood: Gilliam, 59; Dobbin, 58. Neither candidate having received a majority of the whole number of votes given, there was no election. Mr. Dobbin voted for Mr. Courts, and Mr. Gilliam for Mr. Cherry.

The Members of the House voted again immediately for Speaker, with precisely the same result as before: Gilliam, 59; Dobbin, 58. Mr. Dobbin voted for Mr. Ellis; Mr. Gilliam did not vote.
Mr. Ellis then moved that the House adjourn until to-morrow morning 10 o'clock, which motion prevailed.

Tuesday, Nov. 21st.
The Members met pursuant to adjournment. Mr. Scott moved that the House proceed to election of Speaker.

The result was precisely the same as on the day before. The whole number of votes given were 118. Necessary to a choice, 60. Mr. Gilliam again received 59 votes, and Mr. Dobbin 58. There was no election. Mr. Dobbin voted for Mr. Courts. Mr. Gilliam did not vote.

Mr. McCleese moved that the House proceed to vote again immediately for Speaker. The vote again stood: Gilliam, 59; Dobbin, 58. The whole number of votes given being 118, and neither of the candidates having received a majority, there was no election. Mr. Dobbin voted for Mr. Courts; Mr. Gilliam did not vote.

On motion of Mr. E. P. Miller, of the county of Caldwell, the House voted again for Speaker. The result was the same as before: Gilliam, 59; Dobbin, 58. Mr. Dobbin again voted for Mr. Courts; Mr. Gilliam did not vote.

Neither of the candidates having received a majority of the whole number of votes cast, there was no election.

Mr. Cad. Jones, Jr., of Orange, then moved that the House adjourn until to-morrow morning 10 o'clock.

Mr. Hicks called for the ayes and noes.—The vote in the affirmative stood 51, and in the negative 68. The House refused to adjourn.

Mr. Steele moved that the Members vote again for Speaker of the House, which resulted as before: Gilliam, 59; Dobbin, 58. Mr. Dobbin again voted for Mr. Courts, and Mr. Gilliam did not vote. The House then adjourned until to-morrow morning 10 o'clock. Thus matters stand in the House of Commons, after a two day's trial. The Senate is precisely in the same predicament. They have not elected their Speaker, or a single officer of any kind, during the two first days of the session. The candidates for Speaker, in the Senate, are Mr. Joyner, of Halifax, and Mr. Graves, of Caswell. The Senate voted twice for Speaker on Monday, with the same result each time: Mr. Joyner, 24; Mr. Graves, 24.

The whole number of votes in the Senate is 50. Neither of the candidates having received a majority of the whole number of votes given, there was no election.

Tuesday, Nov. 21st.

The Senate voted three times for Speaker, with precisely the same effect on each occasion: Joyner receives 24 votes, and Graves 24.

This state of affairs in the Legislature is not to be attributed to the Democratic party. Before the Legislature assembled on Monday, both parties held a meeting, for the purpose of consultation, and having a mutual understanding among themselves, in relation to the course to be pursued in the election of officers of both branches of the Legislature.

The Democratic Members sent a communication to the Whigs, proposing a compromise. As both parties were equally balanced in the Legislature, a proposition to give both some of the offices, seemed but just and reasonable; but the Whig Members were not willing to it. It appears that nothing short of all the offices in the gift of the Legislature, at the present session, will give them satisfaction.—If the Whigs will not agree to a proposition for each party to compromise, in the election

of officers for the organization of both Houses, I do not see how the Democratic party should be blamed for failing to organize.—If the public business is neglected, and the public money expended, it ought not, in justice, to be chargeable to the Democrats. They are willing to compromise on just and honorable terms. If the proposition which the Democrats submitted to the Whigs on the first day of the session had been acceded to, there is not the least doubt but that the Legislature would now have been organized, and that the public business would have been going on since that time. But it is to be hoped that we shall organize to-morrow, which is the third day of the session. The flag purchased by Gov. Graham, under authority of the last Legislature, for the North Carolina Regiment who went to Mexico, was returned to Gov. Graham, on the Capitol Square, on Monday, by Col. Paine. C. H. B.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORAL VOTE.—All the States have not yet been heard from. We have no cause, however, to alter our table of last week. The vote of Alabama and Mississippi is very close.

VIRGINIA.—The Richmond Enquirer has a table showing the net gain for Taylor in all the counties but five, in Virginia, to be 4,376, leaving 1,517 of Polk's majority still to be overcome. The Enquirer expresses the belief that the majority in the State for Cass and Butler will be at least fifteen hundred.

NEW YORK.—In this State the joint vote of Cass and Van Buren is 16,421 greater than that received by Gen. Taylor. There is also upwards of 32,000 less votes cast than there was at the Presidential election in 1844, from which it may be inferred that not less than 80,000 citizens of New York failed to vote at all on the 7th instant.

So much for Van Buren free-soilism in New York

93-The Hon. A. D. Sims, member of Congress from the 4th District, South Carolina, died at Kingstree, on the 16th instant, after an illness of a few days. It is stated in the Charleston papers that Robert Munroe, Esq., of Marion, will be a candidate to supply the vacancy.

INAGURATION.—The 4th of next March happens on Sunday, in consequence of which, it is generally conceded, that the installation of the next President of the United States, will take place on Monday, the 5th of March.

THE TAYLOR FEDERAL CELEBRATION.—On Monday last, the Taylor Federalists of Wilmington, celebrated the election of Gen. Taylor and Millard Fillmore. The last Chronicle gives a glowing account of the celebration. The Chronicle seems to be delighted at the idea of the illumination of his office, and the manner in which he was "cheered." To all of which he was duly entitled, considering that Gen. Taylor is evidently deeply indebted to him (the Chronicle) for having been the first Federal paper in this State which brought his name before the people for the Presidency. However, respect rendered that can't well be avoided is no respect at all. The Chronicle has published the inscriptions upon the transparencies, and we also place them upon record.

We hope the people will at least bear some of them in mind, as a reference to them may become requisite hereafter. Look out for squalls ahead! The Chronicle says:

"Many of the inscriptions were peculiarly appropriate and pointed, as these: 'I WILL BE THE PRESIDENT OF THE PEOPLE.' 'Zachary Taylor is the Tailor to suit the People.' 'Millard Fillmore will protect the State Rights.' 'Millard Fillmore has a filled many offices of trust, and will Fill more.' 'On Stanly, on.' (An allusion to the county of Stanly, which gives an almost unanimous vote for Taylor.) 'Masonboro', the Jewell of New Hanover.'"

FIRE AT WELDON.

A slip from the "Weldon Herald" office, dated Saturday, the 18th instant, says:—

About 12 o'clock last night, the citizens of Weldon were awakened from their slumbers by an alarm of fire. A few moments before that hour it was discovered that the large Shop and Warehouse of the Wilmington & Raleigh Railroad Company was on fire, and by the time the citizens were fully aroused the whole building was in one brilliant flame.

In the shop was the elegant and powerful Locomotive E. B. Dudley, and in the warehouse a few articles of merchandise, but fortunately the greater part, in fact nearly all, of the merchandise which had been in the house was taken out on yesterday by the Wilmington Freight Train.

The Engine Shop, Warehouse, a wood-house, and a negro house belonging to the Wilmington & Raleigh Railroad Company, were completely destroyed, and the Engine burned alluded to was considerably damaged, perhaps totally destroyed.

No other house was destroyed, though the office of the Wilmington & Raleigh Railroad Company, and several other houses, were in fire repeatedly.

This is no time to speak of meritorious services rendered, every citizen did his duty, but Messrs. E. H. Allen and Rololphus Hammon deserve extra praise for their extra efforts in arresting the progress of the flames.

The total loss is not less than twelve thousand dollars, and the greater part of which, falls entirely on the Wilmington & Raleigh Railroad Company.

The fire is supposed to be the work of an incendiary.

The Baltimore Sun.—We copy and endorse with much pleasure the following merited compliment from the N. O. Picayune, to the industry and skill of the enterprising conductors of the Baltimore Sun. Take it all in all, we regard it among the most valuable of our exchanges. The whole of the Southern Press, will agree with us:

"The Baltimore Sun.—We are continually indebted to this excellent journal for items of news. The industry with which it collects and digests intelligence from all parts of the world cannot be surpassed. It prepares columns of copy each day for the general benefit of the press, as well as its own readers; and as if this were not enough, it is forwarded to the South one day in advance of all its contemporaries, which rely upon the Government mail. It is superfluous to enlarge upon the value of such a paper to readers of all classes, but we could say no less, having daily and hourly occasion to appreciate its usefulness."

ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATION OF ROCK SPRING TENT, No. 180, I. O. of R.

MR. EDITOR.—It was my privilege to be present and participate in the celebration of the second anniversary of Rock Spring Tent, of the I. O. of R., on Wednesday, the 15th instant, and I was so well pleased with the proceedings, that I have come to the conclusion that I would, with your consent, give your readers some kind of an idea of the performances on the occasion.

The members of both of the Tents in this place, in connection with the Encampment of the same Order, met at their room on Market Street, and formed a procession at 10 o'clock A. M. The procession, (headed by a fine band of music,) after passing through various streets, proceeded to the Methodist Episcopal Church, where quite a large number of ladies and gentlemen had preceded it. The exercises were commenced with Prayer by the Rev. A. M. Christy; a beautiful Temperance Hymn was then sung by the members of the Order; after which Rev. A. P. Repton read a chapter in the Bible; the brethren then sang an appropriate Rehearse ode; when Mr. William R. Utley, a member of Rock Spring Tent, rose and addressed the assemblage. He entered briefly into a history of the Order, showing where it originated, and the trials to which its early members had been subjected. He then repeated some of the objections made against the Order, particularly that of its being a secret Order. He alluded to persons withholding their influence from the Temperance cause, and showed them that it was their duty to enter the contest waged by the cold water to enter that demon of destruction—Alcohol. Ridiculed the idea of a man's being a temperate drinker, and urged that class of our citizens at once to give up the fatal glass, and take a firm and decided stand against King Alcohol and his myrmidons. He then showed the benefits of an association like the Independent Order of Rechabites: the vast amount of good that it had accomplished, and was daily accomplishing; and entreated every friend of his country to lend a helping hand. He wound up his address by paying a beautiful and deserved compliment to the ladies, assuring them that they possessed a vast influence over the "lords of creation," and urged them to exercise it, by exerting themselves in the Temperance movement.

The address was replete with choice sentiment and sound argument, and reflected credit upon the young orator, who, as he told his audience, appeared before them with reluctance, and only because he believed it to be his duty to shrink from no task imposed upon him by his brethren.

After the address and the other exercises at the Church had been completed, the procession re-formed, and after winding its way through various streets, returned to Rechabite Hall.—Thus ended the celebration of the Anniversary of Rock Spring Tent, of the Independent Order of Rechabites, a day long to be remembered in the hearts of many a fond wife, mother, and sister, who looked with pride upon an affectionate husband, son, or brother, whom they saw in the procession, with the badge of Temperance around their neck.

Opinions at the North.—The Christian Record, published at Nashville, contains a letter from Boston to the New York Observer, in which the prevalent feeling at the North on the subject of slavery is so nicely and correctly stated. We copy the following extract:

"Our Southern friends ought to know the state of things at the North. It is hard to get at the truth, so much does party and sectional feeling affect our views. But I am more and more convinced that the deep, strong, old-fashioned anti-slavery sentiment at the North is not yet dead, and that the steady, unyielding hostility to the extension of the system. Abolitionism has been dead and buried some time. The old leaders are busy, some at better things, others at worse, but Abolitionism as a business has had its day. It did not pay. That made it die. That will make anything die that has not the life of truth in it. Truth will live without meat or drink. Error will starve without plenty of both. And now that this issue has been brought to a stake, the ancient anti-slavery sentiment, that respects the rights of the States, the Federal Constitution, and the well being of the slave, is rising and swelling and will make itself felt in power over this great confederacy. As to the extension of slavery over territory now free, there are scarcely two opinions. Nine tenths of the North are inflexibly opposed to it. And I have been amazed to see how far the consequences of this opposition have been calculated. Grave and reverent men, cautious and prayerful, who would die for a principle as readily as they would go to bed when weary, will calmly tell you that they are prepared to see the Union of the States dissolved, before they will consent to the extension of the curse over soil now free from the tread of a slave. I believe this is the prevalent feeling at the East and the North. It is not my feeling. I am opposed to the extension of slavery, but I would not dissolve the Union to prevent it. I think there is a better remedy than this, which is no remedy. But the North is resolved, as one man, to have no further responsibility for slavery, and I believe that resolution will be carried out at the expense, if necessary, of the Federal Union. Our Southern brethren should know this, and should not let it lead them down and calculate the value of the Union. It was once our reason to do it. It is not treason any longer. Very good patriots are figuring at it now. It is a long sum and the answers do not agree."

In one point of view we may regard the result as a victory for our country. Taylor will owe his election to the solemn and oft-repeated declarations of his leading supporters at the North that he would not veto the Wilmot Proviso. Without these assurances his election would have been absolutely impossible. The next Congress will be largely Whig, and the party, or at least the Northern portion of it, is pledged to prevent by a league legislation the establishment of slavery in the new territories. If the Southern Whigs go against the measure, as would be the case, there are Northern Democrats enough to secure its passage; and then let Taylor veto it if he dare. Such an act on his part would array against him the great majority of those whose votes elected him and produce a moral convulsion which would prove a lesson to trading politicians in all time to come.

Philadelphia (Free Soil) Republic.

Spanish Difficulty not Settled.—A Madrid letter, of Oct. 21st in the New York Herald says:—

"The incident which I mentioned in my last letter, as having taken place at the hotel of Gen. Saunders, the American Minister, is not yet terminated. Apologies and offers of reparation, by the dismissal of the offending functionaries, were made, as I have already told you, but of the nature of the reparation, considered the matter, wrote a formal demand to General Saunders, requiring him to surrender his servant to the authorities of the police. Gen. Saunders, I am informed, denies the right of the government to claim a servant, and refuses to surrender him. What the issue of the affair may be, is doubtful."

OUR DEFEAT.

Our party has been defeated: our country may yet be safe. We may still find that Gen. Taylor will prove true to the hopes and wishes of thousands who have given him their support at the South, and guide his Administration by the republican principles of Jefferson and Madison. He may yet disappoint the hopes and wishes of thousands and tens of thousands who have rallied under his banner at the North, and resist all legislation which shall strike at the basis of our glorious Constitution, and force us to the stern alternative of making a selection between the rights of the South and the Union of the States. We do not expect—we hope that such may be the case. A sea of troubled waters is before him. He has taken his position at a helm which no common hand can direct through the storms that impend by the rugged shores and the foam-whipped breakers. Will he succeed? Heaven knows that while we have earnestly wished him defeat in his election, we far more earnestly wish him success in the new duties devolving upon him. We are not partisan enough to desire that Zachary Taylor, President of the United States, should be deprived of a single leaf in the chaplet of laurels, gloriously won by Zachary Taylor, the hero of Buena Vista. May the next four years prove him to be as great in the Cabinet as in the field, as true a Republican as he has been a successful leader in directing the counsel as he has been in fighting the battles of liberty. We never have been, so long as reason is left us, we never shall be, of the complexion of those who would wish harm to their country because that country is governed by a political opponent—who would have disaster befall the nation simply to secure a change of rulers. No! while we shall continue faithfully to vindicate the principles we have avowed, and to oppose all measures in our humble manner, the administration whenever it conflicts with those principles, we shall unhesitatingly give it our support whenever it adopts those principles, and whether in cloud or in sunshine, under a Whig or a Democratic President, the same prayer shall ever be up-ermost in our hearts—"GOD SAVE THE REPUBLIC!"—Scratchman Georgian.

Correspondence of the Baltimore Sun. WASHINGTON, Nov. 13, 1848.

The question as to who will form "Old Zack's" Cabinet, is already seriously discussed in the political circles of the Metropolis; but it is done with so much moderation and civility as to lead merely to the expression of surmises and guesses. Will Gen. Taylor have an ultra Whig Cabinet? Is the question first propounded, which the uniform answer is "No." "I think not."

Will he have nothing but Whigs in his Cabinet? On this question the vote is divided; some pretending that he will, and others who profess to speak from the facts, stoutly denying it. Mr. Holmes, of South Carolina, is mentioned in connection with the Navy. Cal. Jefferson Davis, in connection with the Department of War; although the better opinion seems to be that the latter will decline the honor.

All seem to agree that Mr. Crittenden will be offered the Secretaryship of State, with scarcely a doubt expressed as to his acceptance of the same.

The Treasury seems to have already three different candidates, to wit: Abbot Lawrence, of Boston and Lowell, Mass.; George Evans, of Maine; and John M. Clayton, of Delaware. A Philadelphia is spoken of as Attorney General of the United States. The Postmaster General still remains vacant, though quite a number of names is proposed for the office.

It is pretty well conceded all round, that the old Whig leaders—Clay and Webster—will receive the nod; but on the other hand, it is rumored that Mr. Clay may return to the Senate of the United States.

It is quite clear, even from these few shadowings, that General Taylor, by his own paritizens, is expected to be a tolerant, impartial, national President, and that so far from strengthening either of the two prominent parties, his administration will tend toward the establishment of a *juste milieu*, attempted by Captain Taylor, but defeated then from the want of *Generalship*. If General Taylor succeeds in keeping the hostile wings of the two great parties from coming into violent collision, he will gather more laurels than he won at the battle of Buena Vista.

The Free Soil movement is spoken of by most of the Taylor men here as "an exploded humbug," to go along with Anti-Masonry, Nativism, &c., but the millennium, it is not yet at hand, and other humbugs, no thought of now, may yet disturb the quiet repose of man. There are those who, when the sun shines, are ready to throw away their umbrellas, thinking that it will never rain a gain.

Among the amusing incidents, I cannot refrain from mentioning the following: Some of the clerks in the Treasury Department feeling rather dissatisfied at the gloomy prospect before them, and the Secretary, in spite of his intense application to his next report, and the current business of the Department, perceiving their low spirits, the latter informed them that, on leaving the Department, he would, on a great Black Board, over his own signature, "Robert J. Walker," write these words:

"My wounded are behind me, and I will not pass them till they are cured."

It is not this humorous rally of Mr. Secretary Walker had the effect of kindling quite a ray of hope in the eyes of his devoted subordinates.

Gen. Taylor's Cabinet.—The Editor of the New York Mirror remarks that while he has no desire to dictate, or say a word on the formation of the Cabinet of the President, elected, still if it at all be the duty of the people that he should have been elevated to the Presidency, the following would have been the selection made:—

Crittenden, of Kentucky, Secretary of State.
Evans, of Maine, Secretary of Treasury.
King, of Georgia, Secretary of Navy.
Bell, of Tennessee, Secretary of War.
Gauger, of New York, Post Master General.

Choate, of Massachusetts, Attorney General.
It is not at all improbable that several of the gentlemen named will occupy the positions assigned them by the Mirror.

Charleston Courier.

SOUTH AMERICA AND PACIFIC MAILS.

Post Office Department, November 15, 1848.

Official information has been received at this Department that the United States steam-jacket "Panama," built under contract with the Secretary of the Navy, eventually for the service of that Department of the Government, but in the meantime to be employed in the express mail, will be in the city of New York, by the 23d instant, to receive mail at the port of New York. Mail-lags will be made up at New York, to be forwarded by the steamer for Rio Janeiro, Valparaiso and Calao. Mails for Panama, San Diego, Santa Barbara, Monterey, San Francisco, and Astoria, should be retained to be sent by the Falcon to Chagres on the 1st of December next.

The instant Gen. Clay's postage on all letters and newspapers to be forwarded by the Panama, the same being for places not within the territory of the United States, is to be prepaid at the offices where mailed, and the Postmasters concerned will see that this requisition is complied with, and will stamp the letters and papers accordingly.

The mails to said foreign ports will be sent to the care of the United States Consul at the respective places under the seal of the Navy. Post Office.—The postage for single letters, not exceeding half an ounce, will be 24 cents to Rio Janeiro, Valparaiso, or Calao; and for each newspaper or pamphlet 3 cents. In each case the regular inland postage to New York is to be added.

C. JOHN SON, Post Master General.

FROM THE WASHINGTON UNION.

"A GENTLEMAN IN DIFFICULTIES." "We shall not now allude to the character of the new administration we are about to have.—That it will be such as the country expects, we have no doubt. At the same time we beg leave to remind our friends, that never has any President gone into the Executive chair under more peculiar circumstances than those which will attend Gen. Taylor's induction into the Presidency. We shall not now enter into an analysis of them, as the most prominent will readily suggest themselves to the mind of all. But we, in common with the country, have full faith in the ability of Gen. Taylor to meet all the momentous issues which he is likely to encounter in his administration."

Thus speaks, under date of the 11th instant, the Lexington Observer—a journal which, published in the immediate neighborhood of Mr. Clay's residence, has long enjoyed the reputation of being his peculiar organ. As its editor's prudence or modesty prevents him from assuming the name of "editor," he has, under the circumstances, under which Gen. Taylor enters upon his office, well endeavored to explain and "amplify" what we take to be his meaning.

First and foremost, then, among Gen. Taylor's "peculiarly embarrassing circumstances," stand his own solemn, repeated, written public pledges; pledges like this in his letter of May 18th, 1847: "In no case can I permit myself to be the candidate of any party, or yield myself to party schemes." Like this in his letter of the 10th of July, 1847: "I never felt that high office, it must be untrammelled with party obligations or interests of any kind, and under none but those which the constitution and the high interests of the nation at large most seriously and solemnly demand." Like this in his letter of February 12th, 1848: "Should I be elected to that office, I should deem it to be my duty, and should most certainly claim the right, to look to the constitution and the high interests of our common country, and not to any party, for my rules of action; and lastly, like this even in his Allison letter of April 22d, 1848: "I reiterate what I have often said—I am a Whig, but not an ultra Whig. If elected, I would not be the mere President of a party. I would endeavor to act independent of party domination. I should feel bound to administer the government untrammelled by party schemes."

These declarations of Gen. Taylor, pledging his public honor to an independent, untrammelled, non-partisan position and course, will be found, we do not doubt, "peculiarly embarrassing," both to Gen. Taylor himself and to the very leaders, who are already staining every nerve to make him "lend himself to their party schemes." How, with these declarations engraved on the memories of the whole people, is Gen. Taylor to confront and satisfy, or even begin to satisfy, that clamorous and hungry multitude of ultra Whig office seekers who will haunt his uprisings and his down sittings from the moment that he reaches Washington, if not even before he starts from Baton Rouge, with that same fierce and merciless importunity which tormented Gen. Harrison into his grave in a month? Let him act towards these men for one day in the spirit of his solemn pledges above cited, and before the sun sets, they and their friends and their leaders will "curse him to his face." It will be "peculiarly embarrassing."

Next among Gen. Taylor's "peculiarly embarrassing" we place the vote which will have made him President. It is a vote made up of the most heterogeneous combinations—Whigs, and half Whigs, and no Whigs—Independents, and natives, and free-soilers, and abolitionists, and all sorts of ultra Whigs, and strong infusion of democrats—sectionalists of the North, who went for him because "the Whig party embodied the measure of an moderate anti-slavery feeling of the country," and he used to hear heard letters read pledging him not to veto the Wilmot Proviso; and sectionalists of the South, who went for him as a Southern man, bound by all his interests and affinities, and pledged by his own declarations to stand by the rights of the South—men in favor of reversing the policy of the country, and men in favor of letting it stand—men who want a tariff for protection, and men who want a tariff for revenue—men who want a bank, and men who hate a bank—men who want the general government to turn harbor-clearer, railroad-builder, and canal-digger-in-chief for the nation, and men who hold any general scheme of internal improvement to be a violation of the constitution; and men who would indulge a silly fear of Gen. Cass, if elected, would forthwith clutch Cuba from Spain with one hand, and lash England straight into a war with the other; and other men, by no means Quakerish, who went for "Old Zack" because he was a soldier, every inch of him—made his camp home from his boyhood—had not slept under a roof for two years or more, and would, if he had had his way, as he told Gen. Cass, have taken, instead of New Mexico and California, the Mexican provinces at least! Such is but an inadequate sketch of the strange mixture of antagonistic political elements and interests which, against all natural affinities, have aggregated themselves together, rather than coalesced, to place Gen. Taylor in power! How, then, is he to control this antagonism? What one palatable rule of action is he to adopt? It is marked out for him in his past political career, for he has none. It is not